ABSTRACT

A method and system for a decreased idle time scheduling matrix for a data file reduced into data blocks. A scheduling matrix is generated and idle time is filled with data blocks that appear later in the matrix, keeping with the original sequence of data blocks. This is then repeated, or equally a new decreased idle time scheduling matrix is created. A preloading stream can be configured from the decreased time scheduling matrix. Specially designed set-top boxes are then described which can received these data blocks. In a preferred embodiment the set-top box can store a continuously broadcast and optimized preloading stream for increased bandwidth savings.